

## LIV

spreads on the surface of the ground, and, when in perfection, is of an ash colour; but, as it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a dark colour.

**LIVERY**. *n. f.* [from *liver*, French.]  
1. The act of giving or taking possession.

You do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,  
Call in his letters patents that he hath  
By his attorneys general to sue  
His *livery*, and deny his offered homage.  
2. Release from wardship.

Had the two houses first sued out their *livery*, and once effectually redeemed themselves from the wardship of the tumults, I should then suspect my own judgment. *K. Charles.*  
2. The writ by which possession is obtained.  
3. The state of being kept at a certain rate.

What *livery* is, we by common use in England know well enough, namely, that it is an allowance of horse meat; as they commonly use the word *stabling*, as to keep horses at *livery*; the which word, I guess, is derived of *livering* or *delivering* forth their nightly food; so in great houses, the *livery* is laid to be served up for all night, that is, their evening allowance for drink: and *livery* is also called the upper weed which a serving man wears; so called, I suppose, for that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure: so it is apparent, that, by the word *livery*, is there meant horse meat, like as by the cognizance is understood man's meat. Some say it is derived of coin, for that they used in their cognizances not only to take meat but money; but I rather think it is derived of the Irish, the which is a common use amongst landlords of the Irish to have a common spending upon their tenants, who being commonly but tenants at will, they used to take of them what victuals they list; for of victuals they were wont to make a small reckoning. *Spenfer on Ireland.*

4. The cloaths given to servants.  
My mind for weeds your virtue's *livery* wears. *Sidney.*  
Perhaps they are by so much the more loth to forsake this argument, for that it hath, though nothing else, yet the name of scripture, to give it some kind of countenance more than the pretext of *livery* coats affordeth. *Hooker.*

I think, it is our way,  
If we will keep in favour with the king,  
To be her men, and wear her *livery*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
Yet do our hearts wear Timon's *livery*,  
That see I by our faces. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

Ev'ry lady cloath'd in white,  
And crown'd with oak and laurel ev'ry knight,  
Are servants to the leaf, by *liveries* known  
Of innocence. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

On others int'rest her gay *livery* flings,  
Int'rest that waves on party-colour'd wings;  
Turn'd to the sun the calfs a thousand dyes,  
And as the turns the colours fall or rise. *Dunciad.*  
If your dinner miscarries, you were seized by the footmen coming into the kitchen; and to prove it true, throw a ladleful of broth on one or two of their *liveries*. *Swift.*

5. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing.  
Of fair Urania, fairer than a green,  
Proudly bedeck'd in April's *livery*. *Sidney.*

The shadow'd *livery* of the burning sun,  
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shaksp.*  
At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
Infect, or worm; those wav'd their limber fans,  
For wings, and smallest lineaments exact,  
In all the *liveries* deck'd of summer's pride,  
With spots of gold and purple, azure, green. *Milton.*

Now came still evening on, and twilight grey  
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad. *Milt. Pa. Left.*  
**LIVERYMAN**. *n. f.* [*livery* and *man*.]  
1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind.

The witnesses made oath, that they had heard some of the *liverymen* frequently railing at their mistress. *Arbutnot.*  
2. [In London.] A freeman of some standing in a company.

**LIVES**. *n. f.* [the plural of *life*.]  
So short is life, that every peasant strives,  
In a farm house, or field, to have three *lives*. *Donne.*

**LIVID**. *adj.* [*lividus*, Latin; *livide*, French.] Discoloured, as with a blow; black and blue.  
It was a pestilent fever, not seated in the veins or humours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or livid spots, the mafs of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Upon my *livid* lips bestow a kiss:  
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*  
They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow,  
Till they turn'd *livid*, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden.*  
**LIVIDITY**. *n. f.* [*lividitas*, French; from *livid*.] Discolouration, as by a blow.

The signs of a tendency to such a state, are darkness or *lividity* of the countenance. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**LIVING**. *n. f.* [from *live*.]  
1. Support; maintenance; fortune upon which one lives.

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The Arcadians fought as in unknown place, having no succour but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own place, fighting for their *livings*, wives, and children. *Sidney.*  
All they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her *living*. *Mark.*

2. Power of continuing life.  
There is no *living* without trusting some body or other, in some cases. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. Livelihood.  
For ourselves we may a *living* make. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
Then may I set the world on wheels, when she can spin for her *living*. *Shaksp.*

Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,  
Or shortly you'll dig for your *living*. *Denham.*  
Actors must represent such things as they are capable to perform, and by which both they and the scribbler may get their *living*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Benefice of a clergyman.  
Some of our ministers having the *livings* of the country offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm nests. *Spenfer.*

The parson of the parish preaching against adultery, Mrs. Bull told her husband, that they would join to have him turned out of his *living* for using personal reflections. *Arbutnot.*  
**LIVINGLY**. *adv.* [from *living*.] In the living state.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who *livingly* are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution, whole temper pollutes themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv.  
**LIVRE**. *n. f.* [French.] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our shilling.

**LIXIVIAL**. *adj.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.]  
1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.  
The symptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were a yellowish colour of the skin, and a *lixivial* urine. *Arbutnot.*

2. Obtained by lixivium.  
Helmont conjectured, that *lixivial* salts do not pre-exist in their alkalizate form. *Boyle.*

**LIXIVIATE**. *adj.* [*lixivieux*, French; from *lixivium*.] Making a lixivium.  
In these the salt and *lixivated* serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii.

*Lixivate* salts, to which pot ashes belong, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, dispose them to part readily with their tincture. *Boyle.*

**LIXIVIUM**. *n. f.* [Lat.] Lye; water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind; a liquor which has the power of extraction.  
I made a *lixivium* of fair water and salt of wormwood, and having frozen it with snow and salt, I could not discern any thing more like to wormwood than to several other plants. *Boyle.*

**LIZARD**. *n. f.* [*lizardus*, French; *lacertus*, Latin.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.  
There are several sorts of *lizards*; some in Arabia of a cubit long. In America they eat *lizards*; it is very probable likewise that they were eaten sometimes in Arabia and Judaea, since Moses ranks them among the unclean creatures. *Calmet.*

Thou'rt like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,  
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,  
As venomous toads, or *lizards* dreadful stings. *Shaksp.*  
Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,  
*Lizard's* leg, and owl's wing. *Shaksp.*

**LIZARDITAL**. *n. f.* A plant.  
**LIZARDSTONE**. *n. f.* [*lizard* and *stone*.] A kind of stone.  
**L.L.D.** *n. f.* [*legum doctor*.] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

**Lo**. *interject.* [la, Saxon.] Look; see; behold. It is a word used to recall the attention generally to some object of sight; sometimes to something heard, but not properly; often to something to be understood.

*Lo!* within a ken our army lies.  
Now must the world point at poor Catharine,  
And say, *lo!* there is mad Petrucchio's wife. *Shaksp.*  
*Lo!* I have a weapon,  
A better never did itself sustain  
Upon a soldier's thigh. *Shaksp.*

Thou didst utter,  
I am yours for ever.  
—Why *lo* you now, I've spoke to the purpose twice. *Shaksp.*  
For *lo!* he sung the world's stupendous birth. *Roscom.*  
*Lo!* heav'n and earth combine  
To blast our bold design. *Dryden's Albion.*

**LOACH**. *n. f.* [*loche*, French.]  
The *loach* is a most dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is suitable to that length: he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel: he has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots: his

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his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gessner, and other learned physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons, and is to be filled with a very small worm, at the bottom, for he very seldom or never rises above the gravel. *Walton's Angler.*

**LOAD**. *n. f.* [blase, Saxon.]  
1. A burthen; a freight; lading.  
Then on his back he laid the precious *load*,  
And fought his wonted shelter. *Dryden's Nun's Tale.*

2. Any thing that depresses.  
How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a great burden and *load* of guilt, I know not, unless he be very ignorant. *Ray on Creation.*

3. As much drink as one can bear.  
There are those that can never sleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle. *L'Estrange.*

**TO LOAD**. *v. a.* [blasan, Saxon.]  
1. To burden; to freight.  
At last, laden with honour's spoils,  
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shaksp.*

Your carriages were heavy *laden*; they are a burden to the beast. *Isa. xlvii. 1.*  
2. To encumber; to embarrass.  
He that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only *loads* his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in winter nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

3. To charge a gun.  
A mariner having discharged his gun, and *loading* it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wifeman.*

4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed.  
Thy dreadful vow, *laden* with death, still sounds  
In my stunned ears. *Addison's Cato.*

**LOAD**. *n. f.* [more properly *lade*, as it was anciently written from *lecan*, Saxon, to lead.] The leading vein in a mine.  
The tin lay couched at first in certain strakes amongst the rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof the main *load* spreadeth out his branches, until they approach the open air. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Their manner of working in the *load* mines, is to follow the *load* as it lieth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**LOADER**. *n. f.* [from *load*.] He who loads.  
**LOADSMAN**. *n. f.* [*lade* and *man*.] He who leads the way; a pilot.  
**LOADSTAR**. *n. f.* [more properly as it is in *Maundeville*, *loadstar*, from *lecan*, to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star.

She was the *loadstar* of my life; she the blessing of mine eyes; she the overthrow of my desires, and yet the recompence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*  
My Helice, the *loadstar* of my life. *Spenfer.*

O happy fair!  
Your eyes are *loadstars*, and your tongue sweet air;  
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear  
When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear. *Shaksp.*

Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth,  
Lodestone to hearts, and *loadstar* to all eyes. *Davies.*

**LOADSTONE**. *n. f.* [properly *loadstone* or *leadingstone*. See *LOADSTAR*.] The magnet; the stone on which the mariners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

The *loadstone* is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in large masses, of a deep iron-grey where fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour: it is very heavy, and considerably hard, and its great character is that of attracting iron. This ore of iron is found in England, and in most other places where there are mines of that metal. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

The use of the *loadstone* was kept as secret as any of the other mysteries of the art. *Swift.*

**LOAF**. *n. f.* [from *laaf* or *lap*, Saxon.]  
1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.

Easy it is  
Of a cut *loaf* to steal a thive, we know. *Shaksp.*  
The bread and bread corn in the town sufficed not for six days: hereupon the soldiers entered into proportion; and, to give example, the lord Clinton limited himself to a *loaf* a day. *Hayward.*

With equal force you may break a *loaf* of bread into more and less parts than a lump of lead of the same bigness. *Digby.*  
2. Any mass into which a body is wrought.  
Your wine becomes so limpid, that you may bottle it with a piece of *loaf* sugar in each bottle. *Mort.*

**LOAM**. *n. f.* [lim, laam, Saxon; *limus*, Latin; from *limus*, a fen, *Junius*.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious, earth; marl, The purest treasure

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Is spotless reputation; that away,  
Men are but gilded *loam* or painted clay. *Shaksp.*  
Alexander returneth to dust; the dust is earth; of earth we make *loam*; and why of that *loam* might they not stop a beer barrel? *Shaksp.*

**TO LOAM**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.  
The joist ends, and girders which be in the walls, must be *loamed* all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**LOAMY**. *adj.* [from *loam*.] Marly.  
The mellow earth is the best, between the two extremes of clay and sand, especially if it be not *loamy* and binding. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 665.

Auricula seedlings best like a *loamy* sand, or light moist earth; yet rich and shaded.  *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
**LOAN**. *n. f.* [blen, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment.  
The better such ancient revenues shall be answered and paid, the less need her majesty ask subsidies, fifteens, and loans. *Bacon.*

You're on the fret,  
Because, in so debauch'd and vile an age,  
Thy friend and old acquaintance dares disown  
The gold you lent him, and forswear the loan. *Dryden.*

**LOATH**. *adj.* [lath, Saxon.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready; not inclined.  
These fresh and delightful brooks, how slowly they slide away, as *loth* to leave the company of so many things united in perfection. *Sidney.*

With lofty eyes, half *loth* to look so low,  
She thanked them in her disdainful wife,  
Ne other grace vouchsafed them to show  
Of princely worth. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

When he heard her answers *loth*, he knew  
Some secret sorrow did her heart constrain. *Fairy Queen.*  
To speak so indirectly, I am *loth*;  
I'd say the truth; but to accuse him so,  
That is your part. *Shaksp. Meaf. for Measure.*

Long doth she stay, as *loth* to leave the land,  
From whose soft side she first did issue make,  
She tastes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,  
Her flow'ry banks unwilling to forsake. *Davies.*

Then wilt thou not be *loth*  
To leave this paradise, but shalt possess  
A paradise within thee, happier far! *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
To pardon willing, and to punish *loth*;  
You strike with one hand, but you heal with both:  
Lifting up all that prostrate lie, you grieve  
You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*

When *Aeneas* is forced to kill *Lausus*, the poet shews him compassionate, and is *loth* to destroy such a master-piece of nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

As some faint pilgrim standing on the shore,  
First views the torrent he would venture o'er;  
And then his inn upon the farther ground,  
*Loth* to wade through, and *lother* to go round:  
Then dipping in his staff does trial make  
How deep it is; and, fighting, pulls it back. *Dryden.*

I know you fly to be oblig'd;  
And still more *loath* to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

**TO LOATHE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence.  
Parthenia had learned both liking and misliking, loving and *loathing*. *Sidney.*

They with their filthiness  
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,  
That their own mother *loath'd* their beastliness. *Pa. Qu.*  
The fish in the river shall die, and the river stink; and the Egyptians shall *loath* to drink of the water. *Exod. vii. 18.*

How am I caught with an unwary oath,  
Not to reveal the secret which I *loath*!  
For thee the lion *loaths* the taste of blood,  
And roaring hunts his female through the wood. *Dryden.*

Why do I stay within this hated place,  
Where every object shocks my *loathing* eyes. *Rowe.*  
Now his exalted spirit *loaths*  
Incumbrances of food and cloaths. *Swift.*

2. To consider with the disgust of satiety.  
*Loathing* the honey'd cakes, I long for bread. *Cowley.*  
Our appetite is extinguished with the satisfaction, and is succeeded by *loathing* and satiety. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To see food with dislike.  
*Loathing* is a symptom well known to attend disorders of the stomach; and the cure must have regard to the cause. *Quincy.*  
**TO LOATHE**. *v. n.* To create disgust; to cause abhorrence.  
Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,  
The grizzly toadstool grown there might I see,  
And *loathing* paddocks lording on the same. *Spenfer.*